



## Senate

General Assembly

February Session, 2018

**File No. 112**

Senate Bill No. 314

*Senate, March 28, 2018*

The Committee on Children reported through SEN. MOORE, M. of the 22nd Dist. and SEN. SUZIO of the 13th Dist., Chairpersons of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the bill ought to pass.

***AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES WILDERNESS SCHOOL.***

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Any employee of the
- 2 Department of Children and Families Wilderness School who is
- 3 eighteen years of age or older and has satisfied the requirements of
- 4 subparagraph (A)(iv) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 19a-
- 5 428-6 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies may administer
- 6 epinephrine by a premeasured commercially prepared autoinjector for
- 7 the purpose of emergency first aid in the absence of a written order
- 8 from an authorized prescriber to a child enrolled in the school who
- 9 experiences a presumed allergic reaction.
- 10 (b) The director of the Department of Children and Families
- 11 Wilderness School, or the director's designee, shall ensure the
- 12 maintenance of epinephrine in premeasured commercially prepared

13 autoinjectors at the school for the purpose of emergency first aid to  
14 children who experience presumed allergic reactions and do not have  
15 a written order from an authorized prescriber for the administration of  
16 epinephrine.

17 (c) No employee of the Department of Children and Families  
18 Wilderness School shall administer epinephrine to a child enrolled in  
19 the school if such child's parent or guardian has submitted in writing a  
20 statement that such parent does not consent to the administration of  
21 epinephrine to such child.

22 (d) No employee administering epinephrine to a child pursuant to  
23 this section shall be liable to such child or a parent or guardian of such  
24 child for civil damages for any personal injuries that result from acts or  
25 omissions of such employee administering such epinephrine pursuant  
26 to this section that may constitute ordinary negligence. This immunity  
27 does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross, wilful or  
28 wanton negligence.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section

**KID**      *Joint Favorable*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

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***OFA Fiscal Note******State Impact:*** None***Municipal Impact:*** None***Explanation***

There is no fiscal impact associated with allowing Department of Children and Families' Wilderness School employees over age 18, who fulfill certain requirements, to administer epinephrine by a premeasured commercially prepared auto-injector to a student who experiences a presumed allergic reaction.

***The Out Years******State Impact:*** None***Municipal Impact:*** None

**OLR Bill Analysis****SB 314*****AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE  
AT THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
WILDERNESS SCHOOL.*****SUMMARY**

The Department of Children and Families Wilderness School is a prevention, intervention, and transition program for youth located in East Hartland, Connecticut and licensed as a youth camp by the Office of Early Childhood (OEC).

This bill generally authorizes wilderness school employees over age 18 who fulfill certain training requirements (see BACKGROUND) to administer epinephrine by a premeasured commercially prepared auto-injector (e.g., EpiPen) for emergency first aid purposes to a student who experiences a presumed allergic reaction. The injector may be used without a prescription. The school must ensure that injectors are maintained on the premises for such purposes.

School employees may not administer an injector to a student if the student's parent or guardian has stated in writing that he or she does not consent to its use.

No employee who administers an injector as permitted under the bill may be held liable to the student or the student's parent or guardian for any personal injuries that result from acts or omissions that may constitute ordinary negligence in administering the injector. The immunity does not extend to acts or omissions that constitute gross, wilful, or wanton negligence.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

**BACKGROUND**

OEC regulations require youth camp staff members to receive training from a pharmacist, physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, or registered nurse before administering medication to a child attending a camp. Before staff members may administer a commercially prepared auto-injector, they must additionally complete a training program on their administration taught by one of the above mentioned health professionals. After completing the initial auto-injector training, staff members must annually have their skills and competency in administering an injector evaluated by a health professional (Conn. Agencies Reg. § 19a-428-6(a)(2)(A)(iv)).

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Committee on Children

Joint Favorable

Yea 8      Nay 5      (03/15/2018)